

Location/Qualifiers	
29...30	/note="Basic"
31...53	/note="Concides with peptide sequence information but does not contain the same amino acid sequence as the peptide sequence."

64 . . .
 /note="See note above"
 84 . . 97
 /note="See note above"
 202 . . 228
 /note="See note above"
 230 . . 258
 /note="See note above"
 319 . . 339
 /note="See note above"
 225 . . 226
 /note="Basic"
 378 . . 379
 /note="Basic"
 411 . . 413
 /note="Potential site for N-linked glycosylation"
 43 . . 433
 /note="Basic"
 761 . . 763

note="Potential site for N-linked glycosylation" 76..777
note="Basic" 18..819
note="Basic" 90..891
note="Basic" 100..901
note="Basic" 130..931
note="Basic" 135..936
note="Basic" 197..915
note="DNA encoding this region is absent from lam

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PF 14-SEP-1988; 8BWO-US03172.
 XX
 PR 15-SEP-1987; 87US-0096447.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC (MASS-UYJO).
 XX
 PI Keutmann HT, Schofield P, Rodriguez H;
 XX
 DR WPI: 1989-10001/13;
 XX
 DR N-PSDB; AAN90693.
 PT Peptidyl-glycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase enzyme -
 PR used for in vitro maturation and processing of genetically
 PR engineered hormones and bioactive peptide(s)
 XX
 PS Fig 2-1 - 2-8; PP. 3/10-10/10; 38PP; English.
 XX
 CC The nucleotide sequences obtained from lambda PAM-1, -5 and -6 were
 CC used to construct a cDNA sequence and predict the amino acid sequence.
 CC AAP9323 is more than twice as large as either of the 2 bovine PAM
 CC proteins previously purified. The PAM protein includes a membrane
 CC spanning domain. It is used for the in vitro maturation and processing
 CC of genetically engineered hormones and bioactive peptides. A peptide
 CC hormone precursor having a Gly on the C-terminal is converted to an
 CC alpha amidated deriv.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 980 AA;
 Query Match 12 3%; Score 69 5; DB 10; Length 980;
 Best Local Similarity 24.06; Pred. No. 15;
 Matches 23; Conservative 22; Mismatches 32; Indels 19; Gaps 5;
 ID AAW311603 standard; Protein; 426 AA.
 AC AAW311603;
 DE Human protein kinase SOK-1.
 XX DT 11-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX KW SOK-1; Ste20 oxidant stress response kinase 1; protein kinase;
 KW Sp1; human; inflammation; cancer; atherosclerosis; ischaemia;
 KW transplant rejection; viral infection; reperfusion injury;
 KW diagnosis; therapy.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 PN W09742212-A1.
 XX PD 13-NOV-1997.
 XX PF 07-MAY-1997; 97WO-US07739.
 XX PR 07-MAY-1996; 96US-0016774.
 XX PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PI Bonventre J, Force T, Kyriakis JM, Pombo CM;
 XX WPI; 1997 558002/51.
 DR N-PSDB; AAT87341.
 DR

DNA encoding Ste20 oxidant stress response kinase protein - useful to develop products to treat, e.g. inflammatory response, cancer, atherosclerosis, transplant rejection or viral infection

This protein comprises human SOK-1, a novel member of the Sp1 family of Ste20 homologues. SOK-1 (Ste20 oxidant stress response factor NFkappaB and induces cell cycle arrest. It is activated by depletion of intracellular ATP stores, an important component of ischaemia, and is also activated by oxidant stress. SOK-1 is positively regulated by phosphorylation, and is negatively regulated by its noncatalytic C-terminal region. The amino acid sequence of SOK-1 was deduced from a cDNA clone (see AAC07341) obtained from a human B cell cDNA library. SOK-1 polynucleotides, polypeptides, kinase inactive SOK mutants, biologically active fragments of SOK-1 and antibodies that specifically bind SOK are claimed. They can be used to treat conditions associated with a proliferative response, e.g. inflammatory response, cancer, atherosclerosis or balloon angioplasty induced injury to blood vessels, and pathological conditions associated with injury to blood expression, e.g. transplant rejection, post ischaemic injury and the response to viral infection. Post ischaemic products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and transgenic animal production.

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Job time: 195 sec

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